

Experimental studies of Strong Electroweak Symmetry Breaking in gauge boson scattering and three gauge boson production

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Introduction

- All possible weak boson scattering processes and sensitivity to the quartic anomalous couplings

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow$	$e^- e^- \rightarrow$	α_4	α_5	α_6	α_7	α_{10}
$W^+ W^- \rightarrow W^+ W^-$	$W^- W^- \rightarrow W^- W^-$	+	+			
$W^+ W^- \rightarrow Z Z$		+	+	+	+	
$W^\pm Z \rightarrow W^\pm Z$	$W^- Z \rightarrow W^- Z$	+	+	+	+	
$Z Z \rightarrow Z Z$	$Z Z \rightarrow Z Z$	+	+	+	+	+

- deff. remark $L_4 = \frac{\alpha_4}{16\pi^2} \operatorname{tr}(V_\mu V_\nu) \operatorname{tr}(V^\mu V^\nu)$

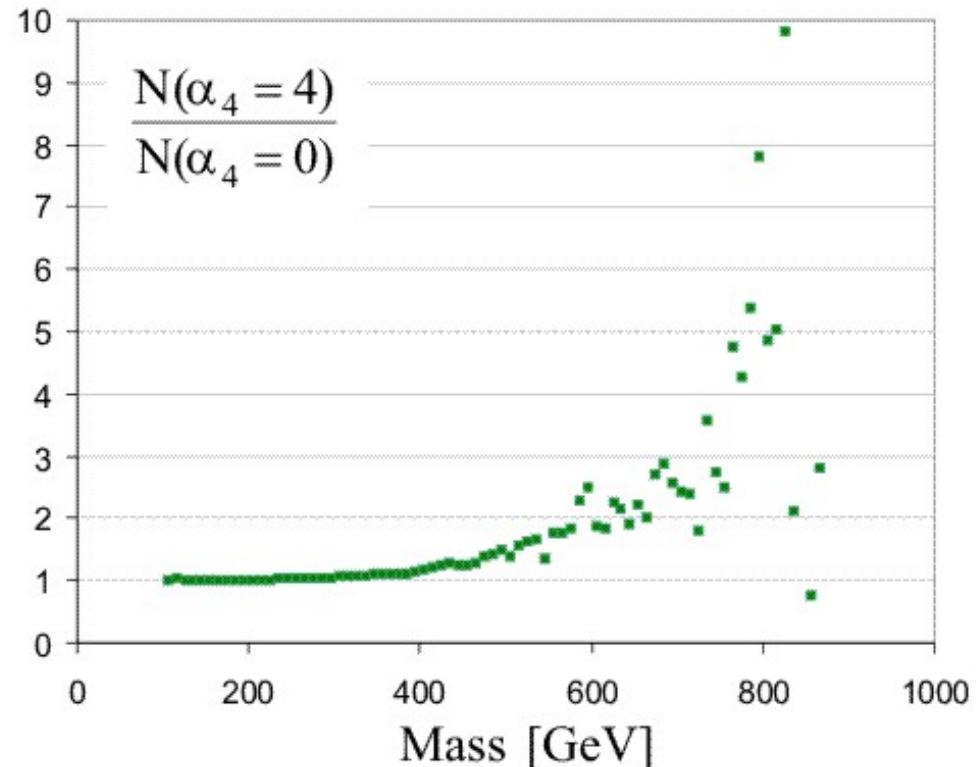
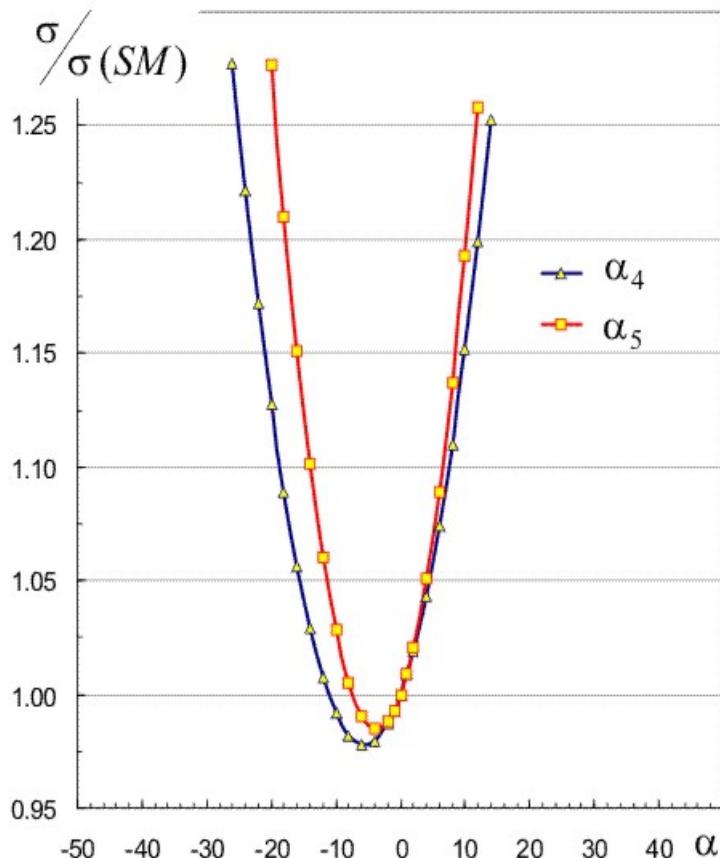
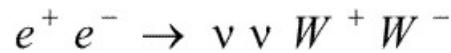
Processes

Channel	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow$
	$\rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e W^+ W^- \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e ZZ \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ (<i>background</i>)
	$\rightarrow evWZ \rightarrow evq\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^+ e^- W^+ W^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^+ e^- ZZ \rightarrow e^+ e^- q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow X$
	$\rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow evW \rightarrow evq\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^+ e^- Z \rightarrow e^+ e^- q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow q\bar{q}$

Channel	$e^- e^- \rightarrow$
	$\rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e W^- W^- \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- \nu_e W^- Z \rightarrow e^- \nu_e q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- e^- W^+ W^- \rightarrow e^- e^- q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- e^- ZZ \rightarrow e^- e^- q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- \nu_e W^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_e q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- e^- Z \rightarrow e^- e^- q\bar{q}$
	$\rightarrow e^- e^- t\bar{t} \rightarrow X$

- Polarization 80%L for e- , 40%R for e+ for the beams
 - Initial state radiation taken into account
 - single weak boson production as background
 - e- e- option considered
-  new

Sensitive variables



- dependence of the total cross section on anomalous couplings (only one varied at a time), and sensitivity of variables used in the fit (total mass, absolute production and decay angle)

Simulation & Fit

- Full 1ab^{-1} event sample generated with WHIZARD
- Hadronization with PYTHIA followed by SIMDET fast simulation
- Matrix element calculation with O'mega used for calculating event weights in the form :

$$R(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 1 + A \cdot \alpha_i + B \cdot \alpha_i^2 + C \cdot \alpha_j + D \cdot \alpha_j^2 + E \cdot \alpha_i \cdot \alpha_j$$

where R is the ratio of the matrix element to the SM one

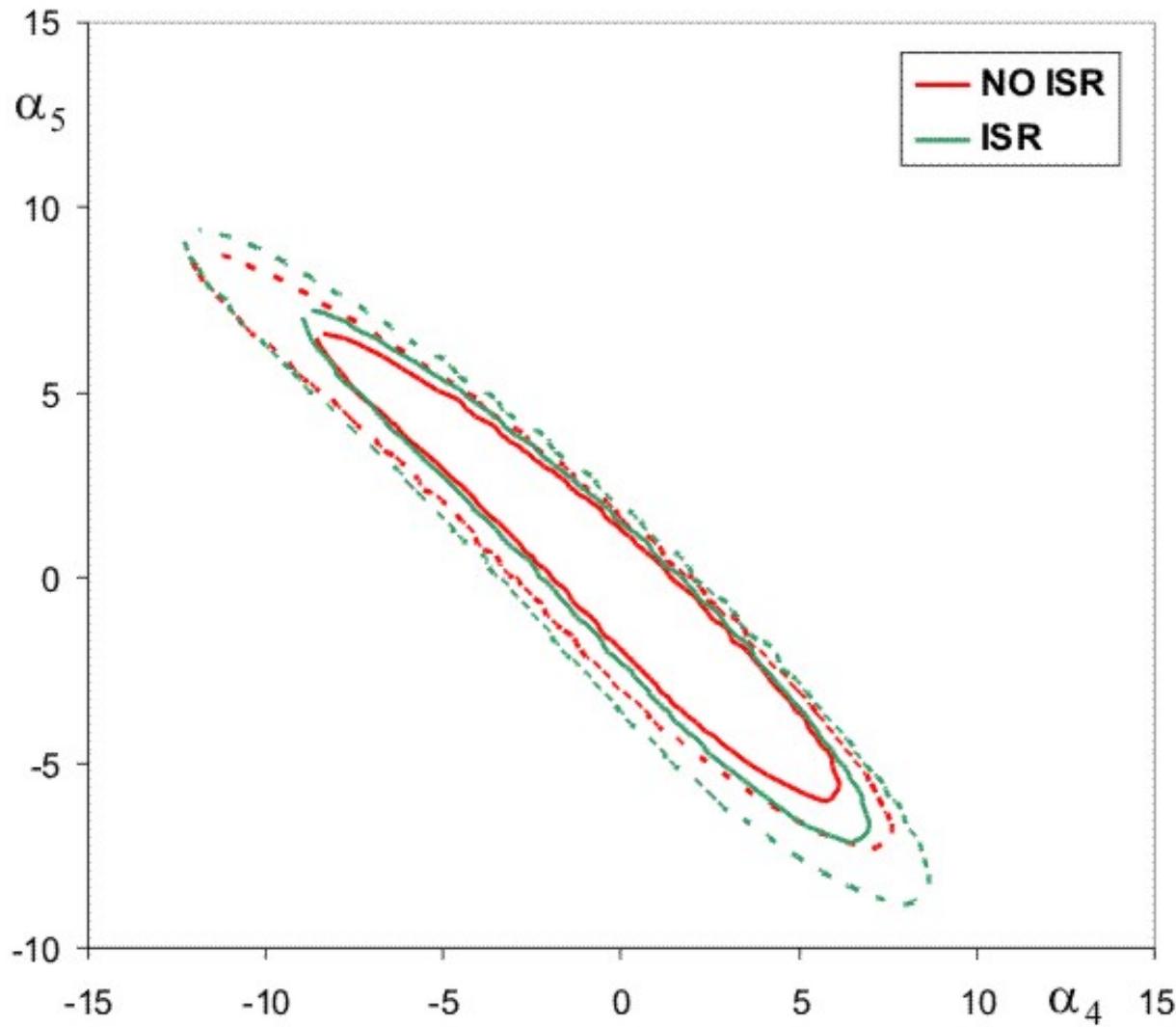
- Sensitivity is evaluated with Binned Likelihood Fit

$$L = - \sum_{ijkl} N_{ijkl}^{DATA} \log(N_{ijkl}^{MC}) + \sum_{ijkl} N_{ijkl}^{MC}$$

$$N^{DATA} \text{ SM sample}, \quad N^{MC} = N^{DATA} \cdot R$$

- After separate analysis for signal processes double counted events were assigned to one sample according to mass distance from $M(V)+M(V)$ mass ($V=W$ or Z)

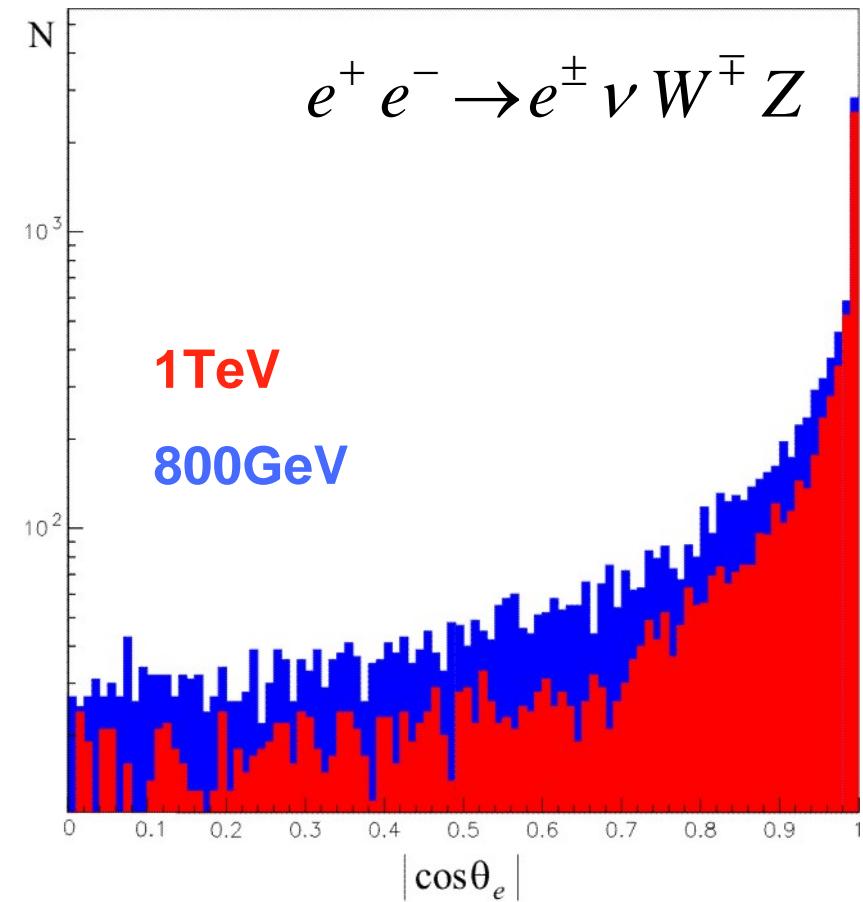
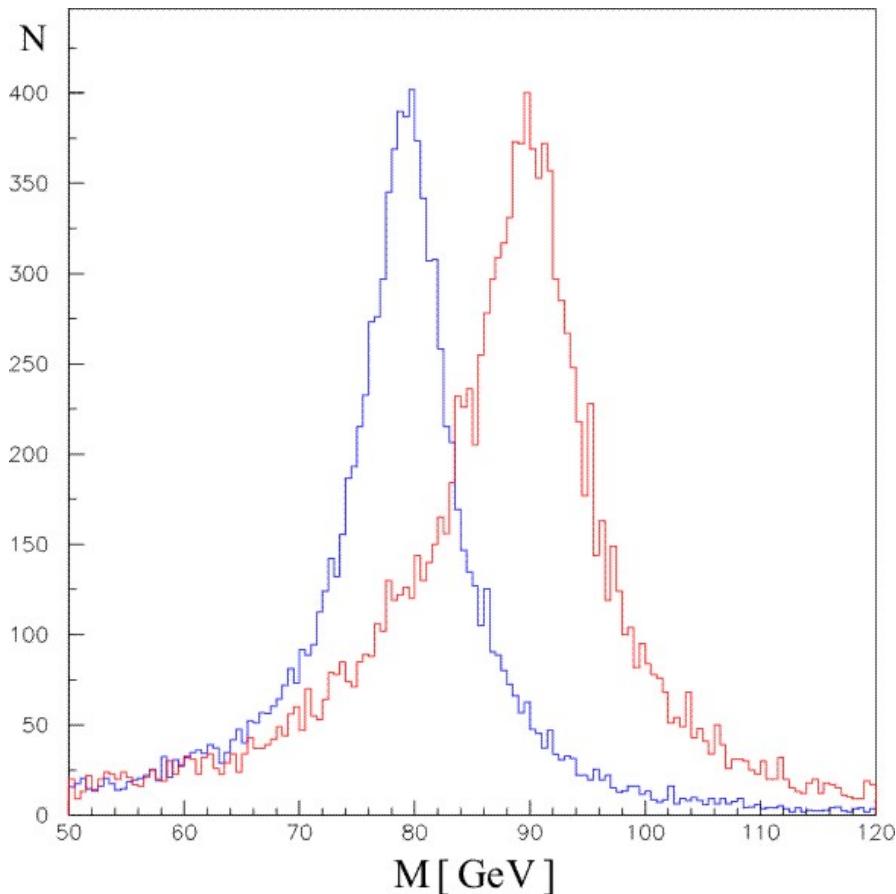
ISR



- example of ISR influence on result
(800GeV W+W-)

Fit for only signal process
(no background)

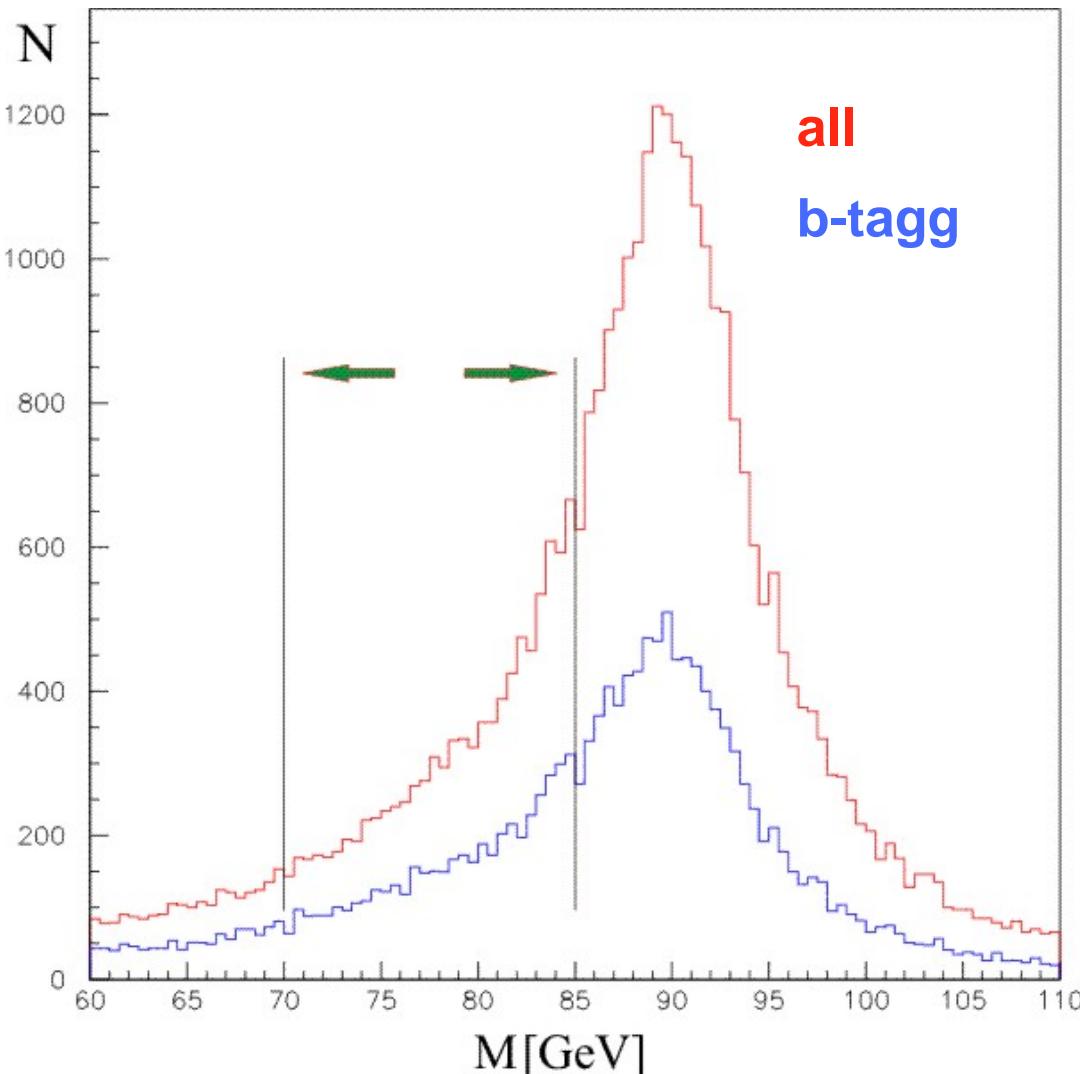
Analysis



- reconstructed mass distribution for W (blue) and Z (red) at 1TeV (Durham)

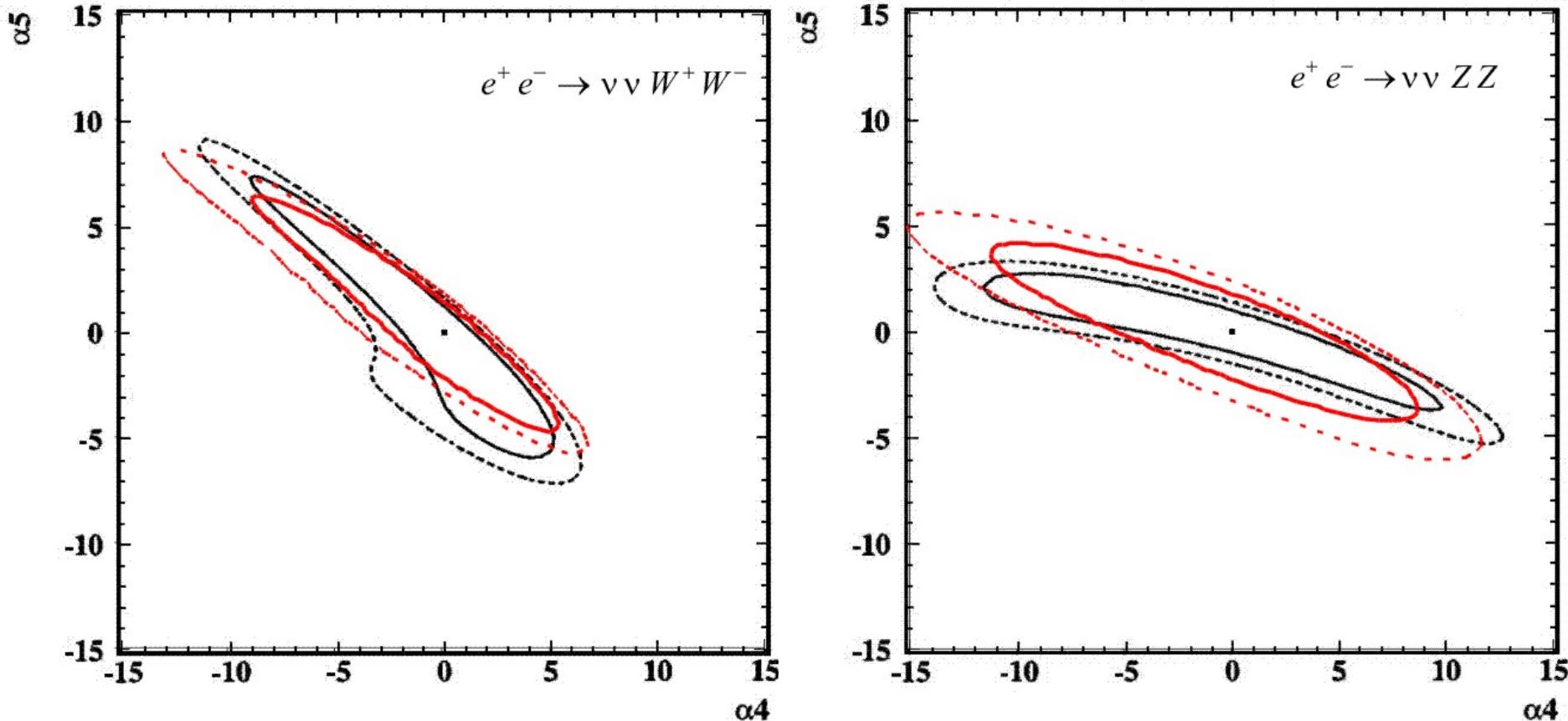
- polar angle of final state lepton
30% reduction within detector acceptance when going from 0.8->1TeV

Analysis



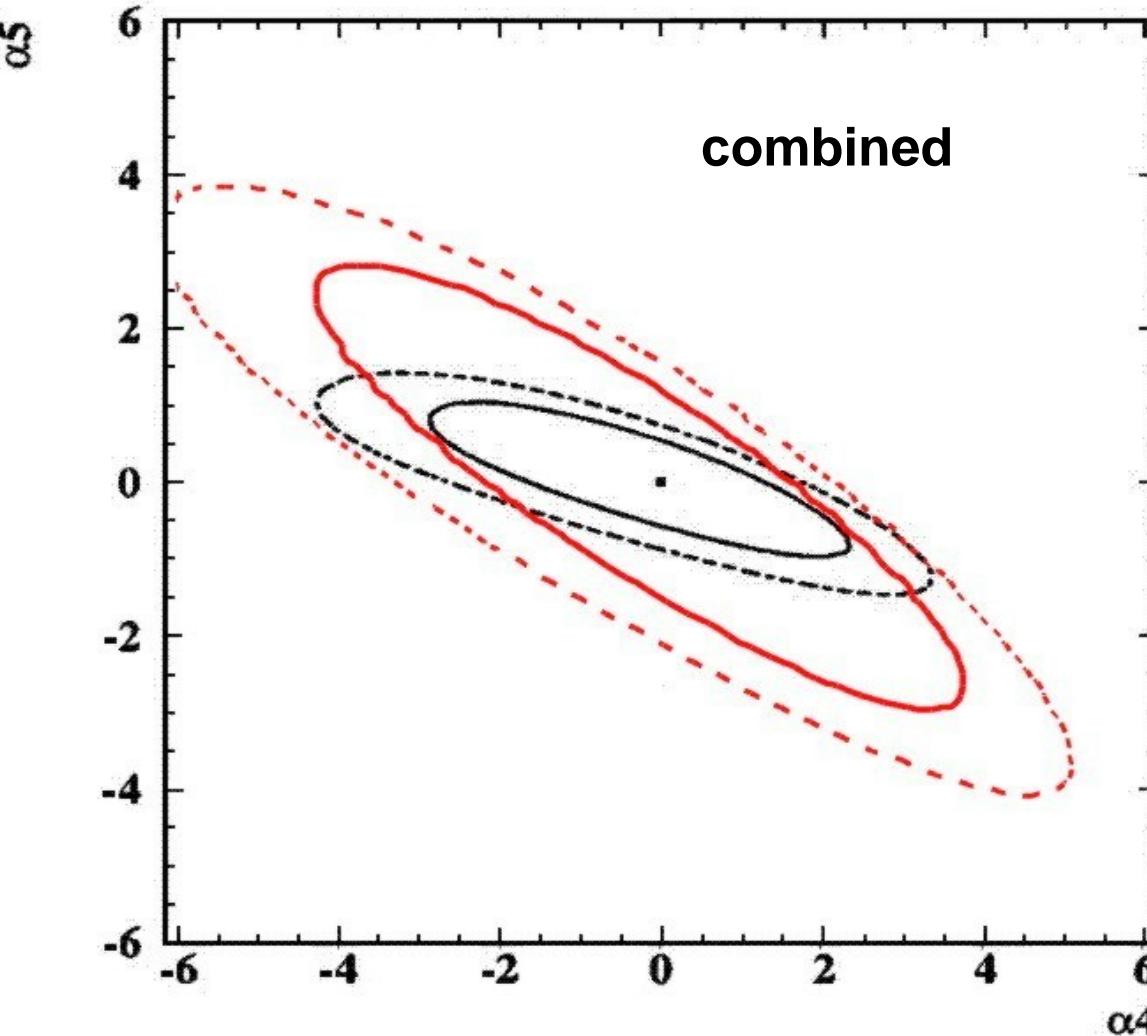
- realistic anti b-tagging used (ZVTOP) for WW signal
- significant reduction of Z contribution in a W mass window possible (50% within 70-85GeV as marked on the picture)

800GeV e+e-



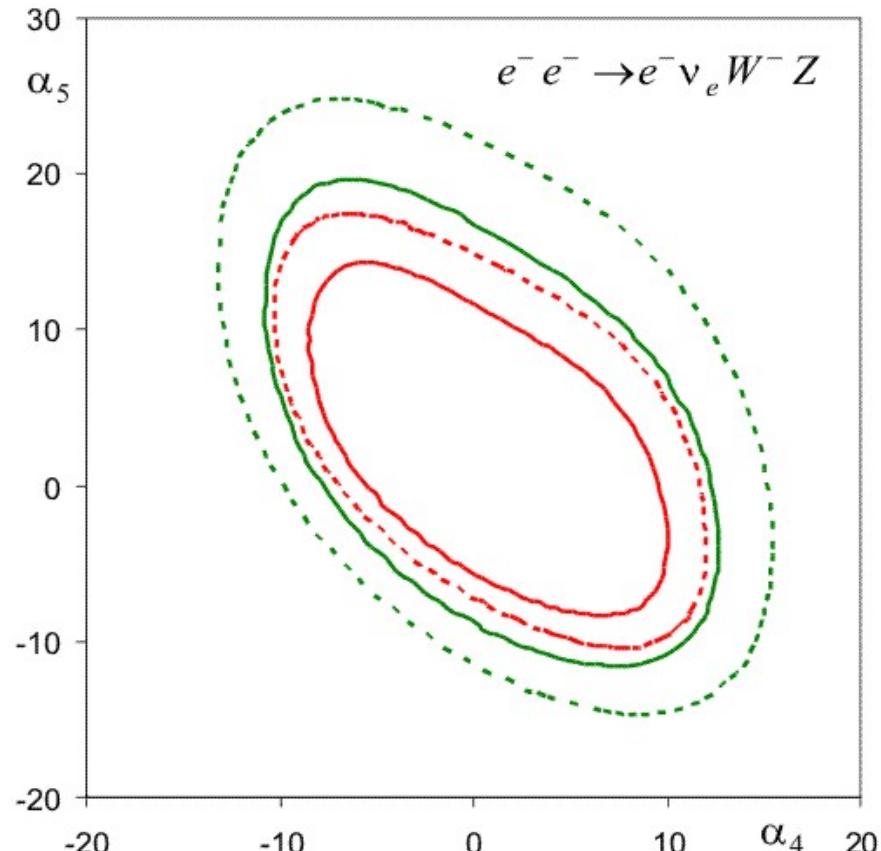
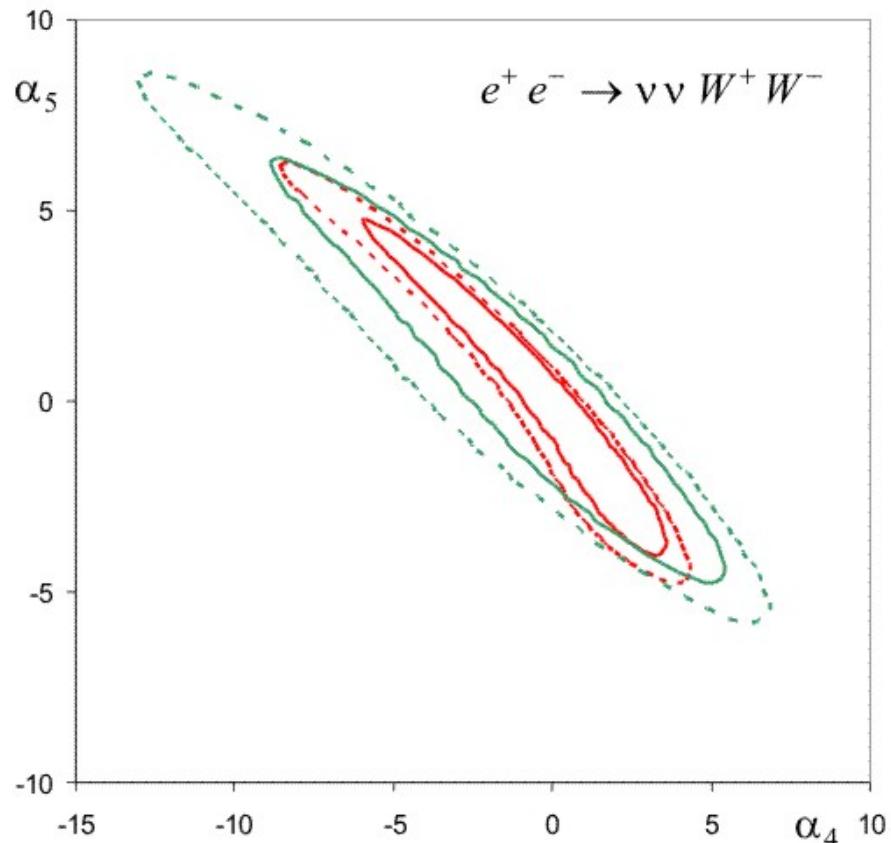
- comparison with R. Chierci, S, Rosati, M. Kobel [LC-PHSM-2001-038](#)
- our result in red , old in black • full line 70%CI dotted 90%CI

800GeV e+e-

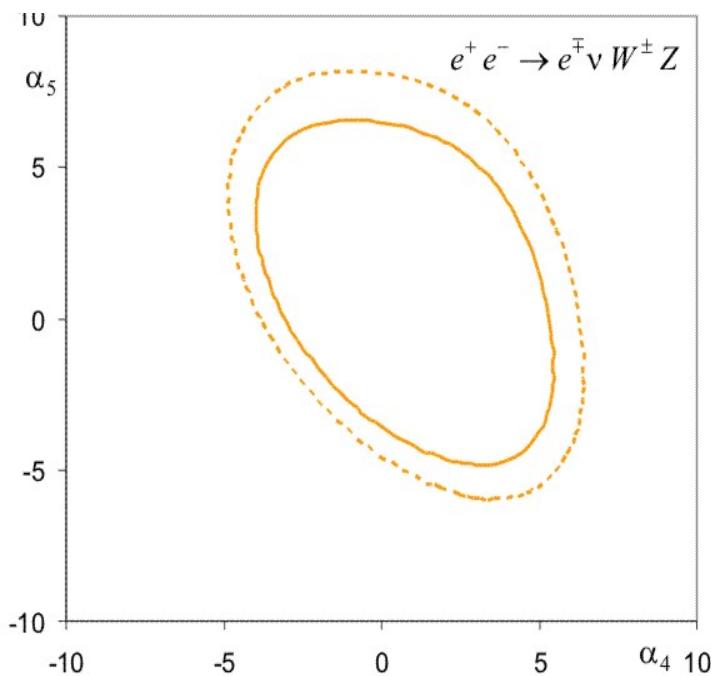
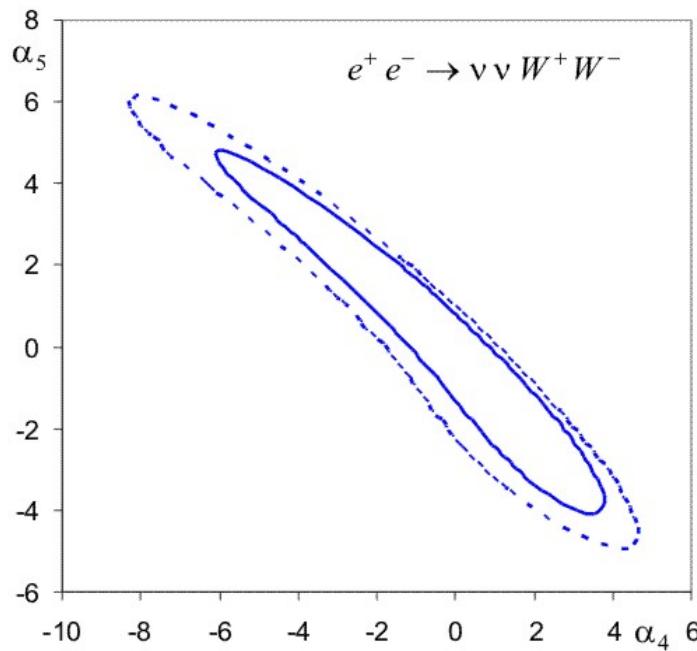


- result from 1ab^{-1} sample
- change in estimated limits mainly from difference in $WW \rightarrow ZZ$ limit.

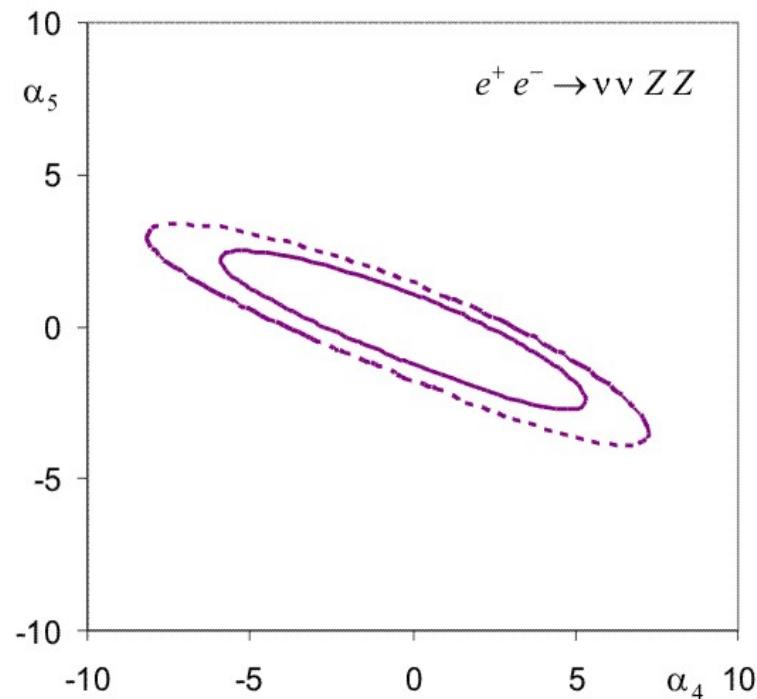
1TeV gain



- Improvement in result by going from 800GeV (in green) to 1TeV (in red)
- Combined effect of :
 - signal cross section rise
 - s-channel background reduction
 - rise of effective rescattering energy

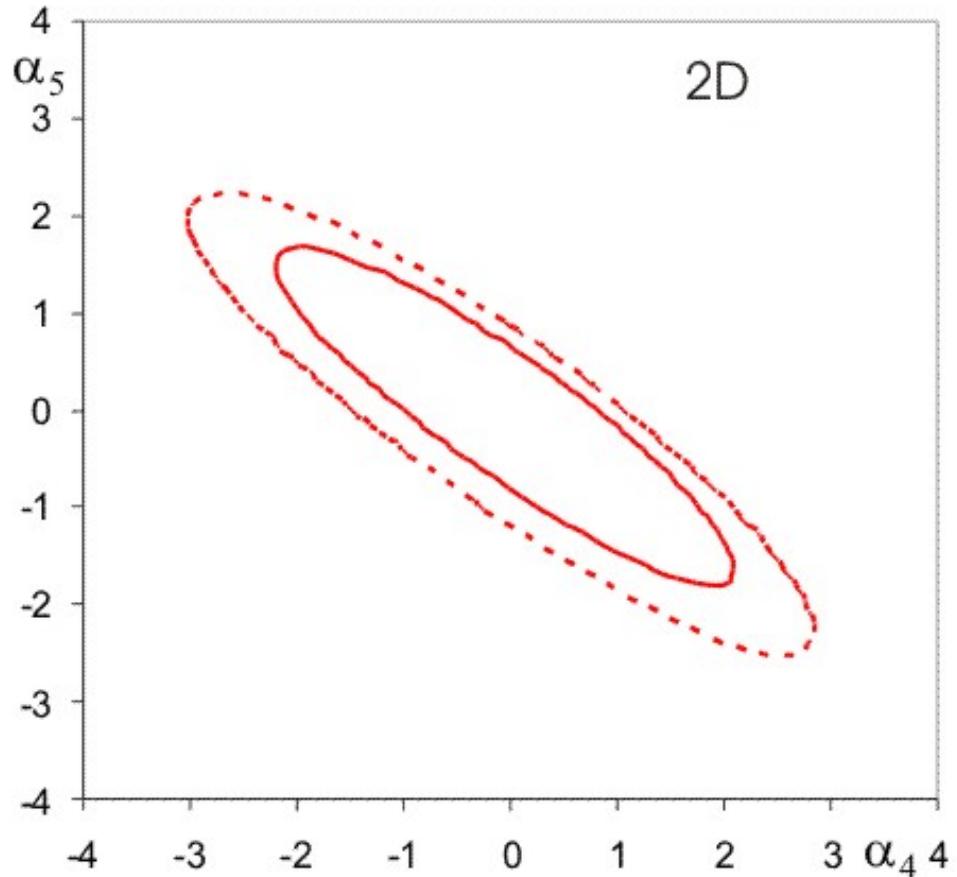


1TeV e+e-



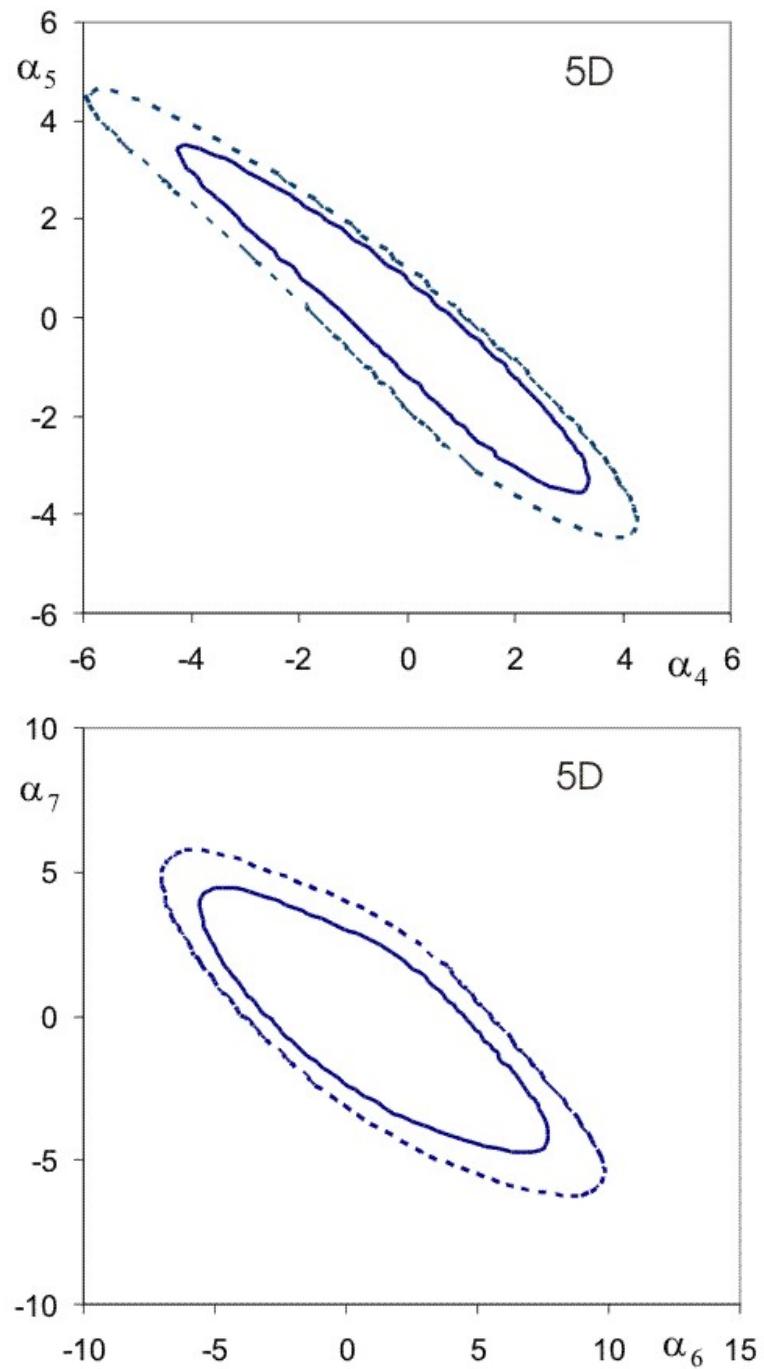
- two parameter contours
 (full line 70%CI, dotted line 90%CI)

1TeV e+e-



- Results from 1ab^{-1} sample
- 2D case ($\alpha_6 = \alpha_7 = \alpha_{10} = 0$)
- and a full 5D fit

LCWS 05

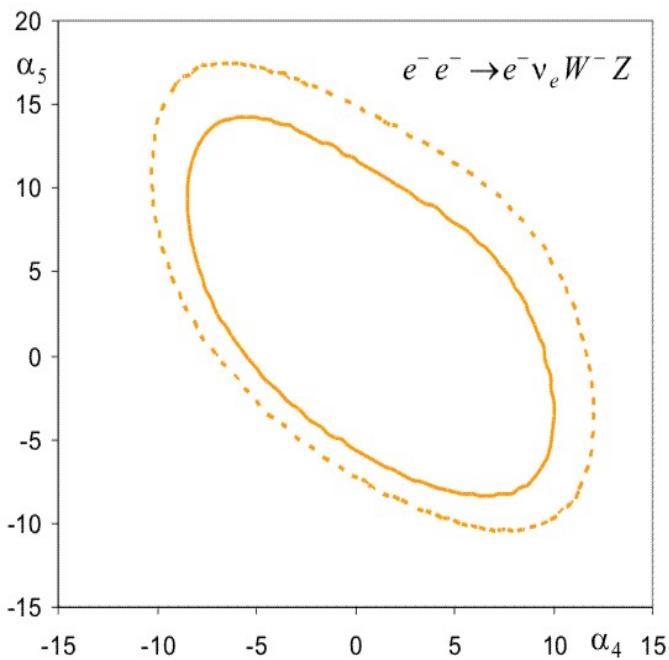
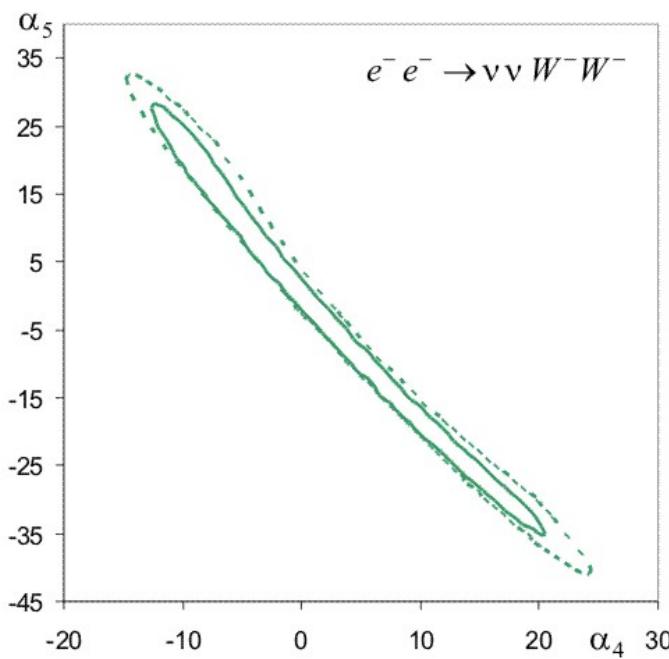


1TeV e+ e-

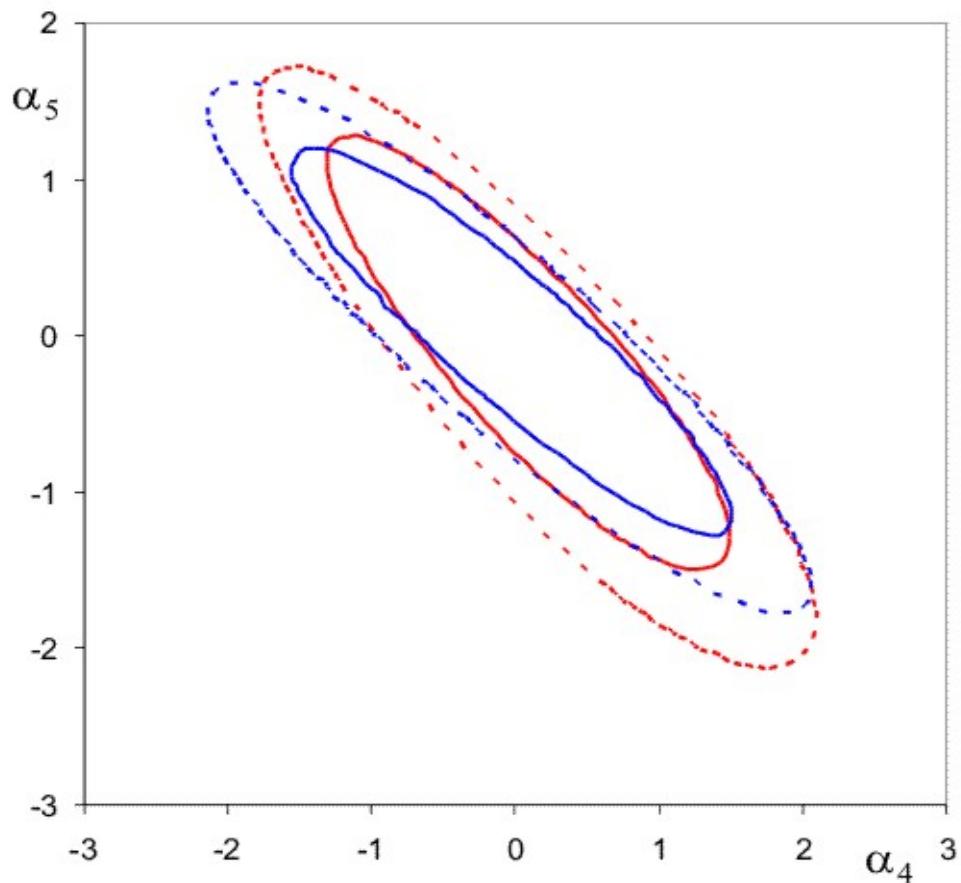
2D	1 σ Error	
α_4	1.41	1.38
α_5	1.16	1.09

5D	1 σ Error	
α_4	-2.72	2.37
α_5	-2.46	2.35
α_6	-3.93	5.53
α_7	-3.22	3.31
α_{10}	-5.55	4.55

- result for a 1ab⁻¹ sample from e+e- processes at 1TeV

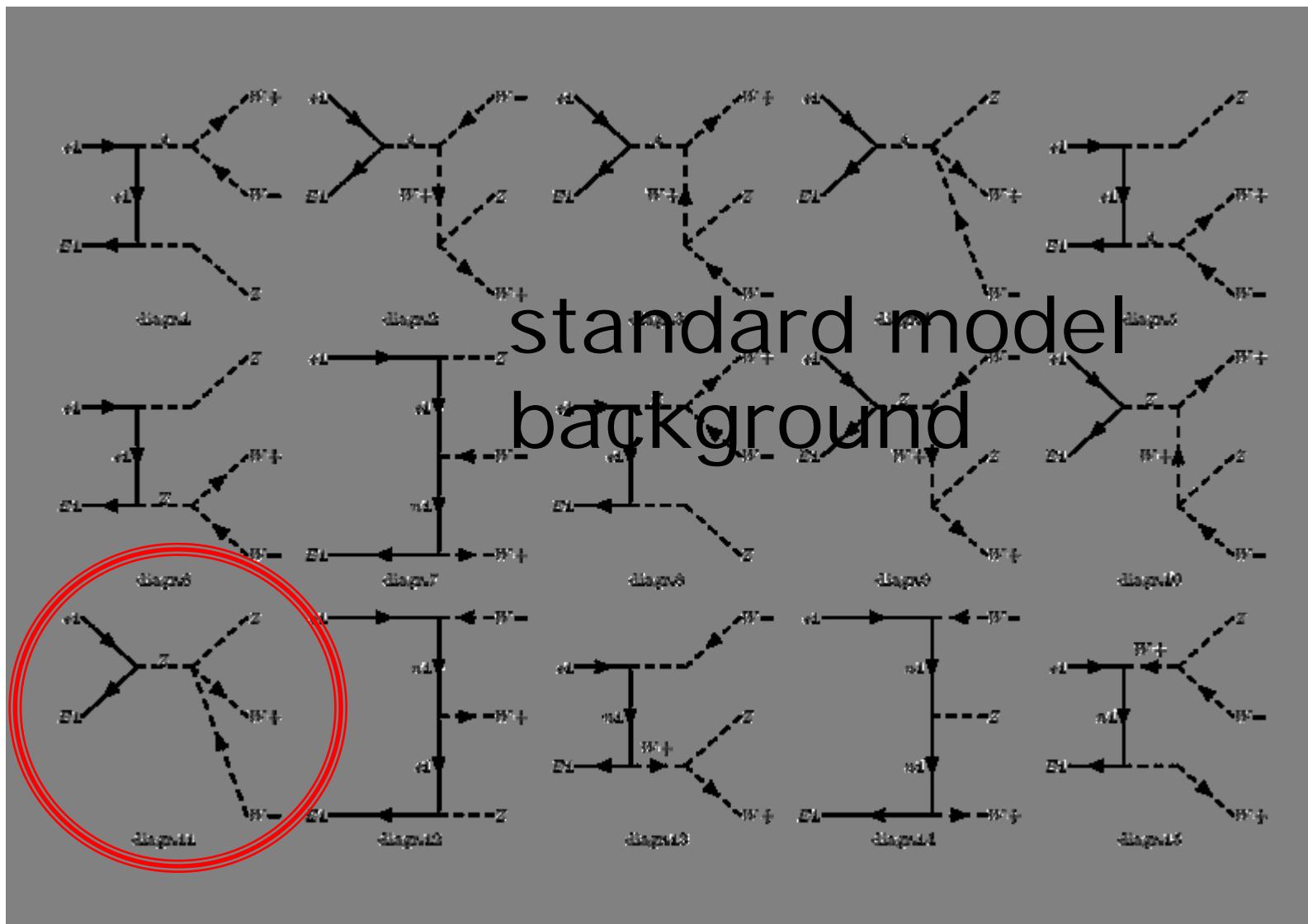


1TeV e-e- and combined



- in red 1ab⁻¹ e+e- & 350fb⁻¹ e- e-
- in blue 2ab⁻¹ e+e-

Feynman diagrams $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- Z$



Three-body kinematics

- momenta
 - 3 particles x 4 components 12
 - energy momentum conservation - 4
 - on-shell condition - 3
 - axial invariance (ϕ -dependence) - 2
 - e.g. eZ plane, ZW plane
 - total 3
 - kinematical variables:

$M_{WZ}, M_{WW}, q(Z)$ ^ e.g. beam vs. $\frac{r}{p_Z}$

- spins, 2 d.o.f
 - S : $s_{LLL}, s_{LLT}, s_{LTL}, \dots, s_{TTT}$

Sensitivity

- Discretize observable into bins N_{ijk}

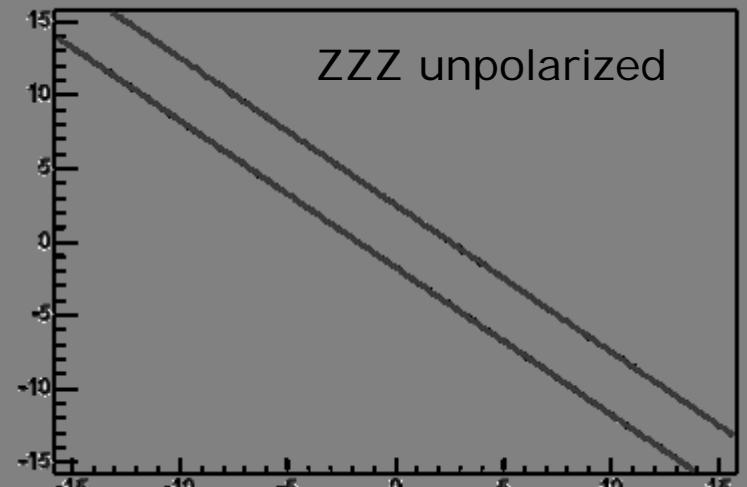
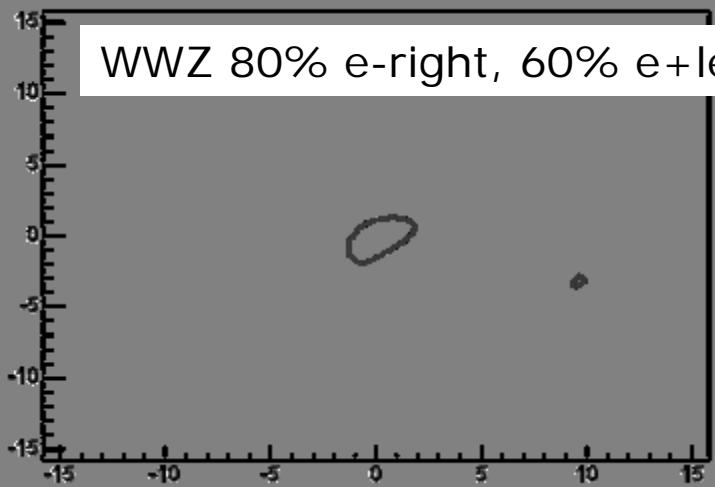
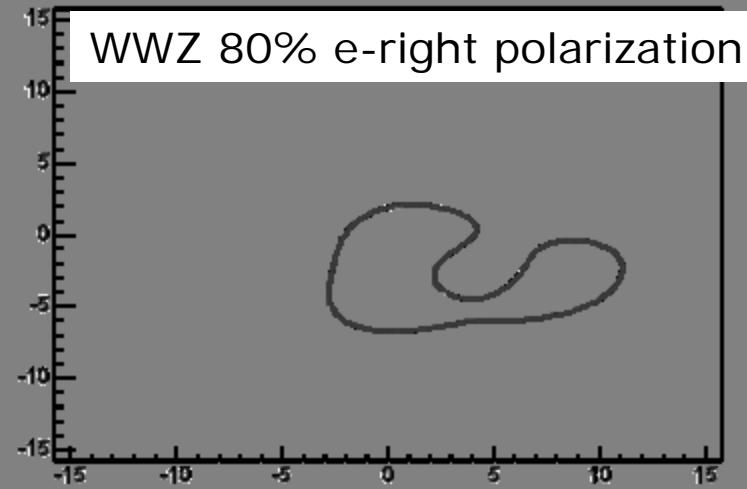
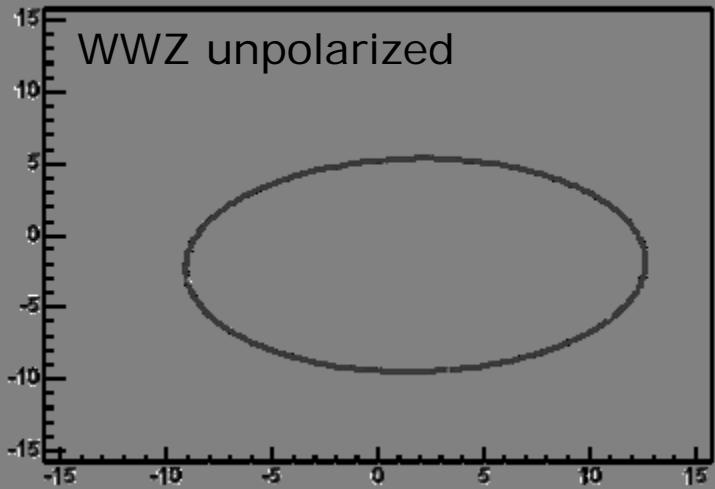
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j,k=1}^{15} \frac{(N_{ijk}^{\text{exp}} - N_{ijk}^{\text{theo}})^2}{\sigma_{ijk}^2} \quad i,j,k = "M_{WZ}, M_{WW}, q(Z)"$$

- N^{theo} ↵ Whizard
 - with $n = 2$ Mio evts.

- N^{exp} ↵ (Simdet ↵ Pythia) ↵ Whizard
 - with $L = 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

↳ efficiency ~ 60%
↳ purity ~ 70%

Confidence level contours



preliminary

Summary

- Major step towards a full and consistent set of limits done
- Confirmed cutoff scale reach $\Lambda_i \approx \frac{3TeV}{\sqrt{\alpha_i}}$ above 2.5TeV for isospin conserving case
- Triple weak boson production still to come
- Interpretation of results in specific physics scenarios in plan